[THURSDAY, *March* 14, 1771.] THE [NUMB. 1471.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

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HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

	☾'s *Age.*	*High-Water.*	*riſes* ☉ H.	M.	*ſets* ☉ H.	
THURSDAY	28	8	after 6	9	before 6	
FRIDAY	29	8	6	7	6	
SATURDAY	●	9	6	5	6	Saturday next.
SUNDAY	1	10	6	4	6	● 1 Morn.
MONDAY	2	11	6	3	6	
TUESDAY	3	11	6	2	6	New
WEDNESDAY	4	12	6	0	6	

Days 11 Hours 42 Minutes the 14th.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to the Proprietors of Lands in this Province, who are in Arrear to his Majeſty for Quit Rents, that unleſs ſuch Arrears are paid off before the firſt Day of May next, the neceſſary Steps will be then taken for the Recovery of the ſame, as the Law directs, without any further Notice.

ANDREW ELLIOT, Receiver General.

Receiver General's Office, New-York, 18th Feb. 1771. 68—

New-York, 16th Feb. 1771.

SUTTONIAN INOCULATION.

MR. LATHAM, Surgeon to the King's (or 8th) Regiment of Foot, acquaints the Inhabitants of this Province, as alſo thoſe of New-England, that he has open'd convenient Houſes for the Reception of Patients, who chooſe to be inoculated after the Suttonian Syſtem, where the greateſt Attention will be obſerved, and every Thing neceſſary provided.

Mr. Latham likewiſe informs the Public, that he is the only Perſon who can inoculate, or who can authoriſe Perſons to inoculate after this approved, eaſy, and ſucceſsful Method, in any Part of America, North of Philadelphia; while Doctor Shuttleworth (Brother-in-Law to Mr. Sutton) is the only Perſon that can inoculate, or can cauſe to be inoculated in the ſame Method, South of Philadelphia. As the New-England People ſuffer ſo ſeverely by the natural Small-Pox, Mr. Latham aſſures them, that he will wait upon any ſufficient Number aſſembled together to be inoculated; and as his Deſire is to be of as much Service to Mankind as he poſſibly can, he will do every Thing in his Power to bring the Suttonian Syſtem to as great Utility and Practice in America, as it is now in England, Scotland, and Ireland; where Mr. Sutton has ſeveral Partners in each Country.

Mr. Latham has inoculated in Canada, lately, three Hundred Perſons, belonging to Maſſachuſett's-Bay and Connecticut Governments, who were never confin'd from doing their uſual Occupations. For further Particulars, Application to be made to Mr. Latham, at his Houſe in Broad-Street.

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TURKISH INOCULATION.

IBRAHIM MUSTAPHA Inoculator to his Sublime Highneſs and the Janiſſaries, original Inventor and ſole Proprietor of that ineſtimable Inſtrument, the celebrated Circaſſian Needle, begs Leave to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry of this City and its Environs, that he is juſt arrived from Conſtantinople, where he has inoculated above Fifty Thouſand Perſons without loſing a ſingle Patient. He requires not the leaſt Preparation Regimen or Confinement.—Ladies and Gentlemen who want to be inoculated, only acquaint him how many Pimples they chooſe, and he makes the exact Number of Punctures with his Needle, which produces the Eruptions in the very Picqueurs.——Ladies who fancy a favourite Pit may have it placed in any Spot they pleaſe, and of any Size,—not the ſlighteſt Fever or Pain attends the Eruption, much leſs any of thoſe frightful Convulſions ſo uſual in all the vulgar Methods of Inoculation.—even in the famous *Peter Puff's*.——This amazing Needle more truly aſtoniſhing and not leſs uſeful than the magnetic one, has this Property in common with the latter, that by touching the Point of a common Needle, it communicates its wonderful Virtues to it in the ſame Manner that the Load-Stone does to Iron: And that no Part of this extenſive Continent may want the Benefit of this ſuperlatively excellent Method, IBRAHIM MUSTAPHA propoſes touching ſeveral Needles in order to have them diſtributed to the different Colonies, by which Means the Small Pox may be entirely eradicated, as it is already throughout the Turkiſh Empire.

N. B. The Public are requeſted to beware of Counterfeits, as no Perſons but thoſe who can produce Certificates from under his Hand and Seal, of having their Needles touch'd by the genuine *original Circaſſian Needle*, are, or can be properly qualified to inoculate in this new Turkiſh Method.

LONDON, December 15.

From the GENERAL EVENING POST.

Mr. E-----D B---KE's SPEECH *in the Robinhood Society on the* 27*th ult.*

THE Object now under Conſideration ſeems to me to be of great importance, and to deſerve ſomething more than a ſilent vote. I will therefore, with the leave of the Room, endeavour to throw ſome light on the ſubject.

Several gentlemen have dwelt with a kind of ſecret complacency and ſatisfaction on the high antiquity of the Attorney General's of filing official informations. They have ſet before our eyes, in every engaging light, the reſpect and reverence which it has derived from the ſavoury mouldineſs and venerable ruſt of ages. The monarchy has ſubſiſted and flouriſhed moſt during the exiſtence of this power. Why then quarrel with it at this critical juncture, when it is likely to prove moſt beneficial? I will not ſay that there is no weight in this reaſoning, becauſe I will not ſay that there is any queſtion without its difficulties. Moſt queſtions have, like Janus, two faces; and if you view only one of them, you may, with a little management, make your favourite ſide aſſume a pretty fair and comely appearance. Something of this legerdemain is obſervable on the preſent occaſion. While the oppoſers of the motion celebrate the flouriſhing ſtate of the monarchy during the exiſtence of this power, they forget to prove to us that it owed that happineſs to the Attorney General. It is the fate of narrow minds, and confuſed heads, to miſtake one cauſe for another, and to make nature as great a chaos as their own brains. Were it neceſſary, we might eaſily trace the flouriſhing ſtate of the monarchy up to other cauſes, and demonſtrate by facts that this inſtitution retarded, rather than accelerated its growth. But there is no occaſion for fetching ſuch a tedious compaſs. Arguments enough have been already advanced to prove it unconſtitutional, and incompatible with liberty. What can be a clearer evidence of its having never benefited the kingdom? The ſame arguments which prove it now prejudicial, prove it prejudicial ever ſince its commencement. But what if it ſhould be ſhown not to have the ſanction of antiquity? I have inquired, among others, into this point; but Fortune has not been favourable to my diligence. I have not been able to trace it into the darkneſs and obſcurity of remote ages. Nay, I have found it to be modren, and as it was of yeſterday. Far from fixing it as high up as Edward the Third, I have been obliged to come much farther down for the ſource. The words *matter of record*, which have been quoted, did not mean official informations. Bracton, who is allowed by all to be a good authority, mentions *actions popular*, which I apprehend, were founded on theſe expreſſions. But *actions popular* were not as the ſame official informations; and, in ſhort, I have, upon the minuteſt inquiry, been forced to allow them but a modern date.

Thus then it appears, that the oppoſers of the motion cannot take refuge under the wings of antiquity. They are beat out of the entrenchments of Gothick rubbiſh, under which they hoped to remain impregnable. Whither now will they fly for ſhelter? To a majority of voices. In theſe alone, not in argument, will they prove victorious. If we have any diſcretion, any ſhame left, we muſt agree to his motion, and either totally aboliſh, or modify the Attorney General's power of filing official informations. Were there no other argument for this meaſure, but that ſingle one advanced by the oppoſer, That the office is odious and ſuſpected, it would, in the opinion of any ſober man, be ſufficient. For as all government was originally inſtituted for the eaſe and benefit of the people, no eſtabliſhment, which gives them nothing but uneaſineſs, can be approved by a wiſe legiſlature. Let it then be cut off from the conſtitution as a rotten limb, which eſcaped the notice of our forefathers in the hurry and precipitation of the Revolution. But we are not preſſed by neceſſity? This I flatly deny. The power has been egregiouſly abuſed in the caſe of Almon. Why was he ſingled out, and preſented before the reſt of his brethren? He, whoſe guilt, if any, was only nominal? Why was not the original publiſher and others, who had no excuſe to alledge, firſt brought to juſtice? Here I believe every man diſcovers malice. Almon had been active in promoting certain meaſures not very agreeable to the cabal. He had publiſhed certain Journals, which contained anecdotes, that ſome people, high in office and power, could wiſh to have buried in eternal oblivion. It was reſolved to puniſh him for theſe acts of temerity. Hold was therefore laid of this ſlender twig. But what enſued? The C---ts dare not make uſe of the ſtrange verdict procured againſt him. The only cauſe, which the Attorney General has been able to carry againſt libellers, he cannot turn to any account. From him we learn, that the office is ſo odious and deteſtable to the public, that it does not anſwer any of the purpoſes for which it was intended. Has he not here ſaid enough to induce us to aboliſh or modify it? Yes certainly, if we do not ſuppoſe, with ſome ſpeculative politicians, who will juſtify the Court at all points, that the people are corrupt, and that the Courts of Juſtice and the Adminiſtration are blameleſs. For I muſt aver, that one of theſe three propoſitions muſt be true, elſe ſuch attrocious libels as we have lately ſeen, could never have paſſed unpuniſhed. Now I can ſee no reaſon for ſuppoſing that the people have ſunk to the very dregs of corruption, that they naturally delight in ſlander and detraction, and love to protect libellers and defamers. It is not long ſince they would bring in a libeller guilty even at the ſuit of the Attorney General. In the reign of George the Second, no ſuch mortifying repulſes were received from Juries, even when a dangerous rebellion raged in the very heart of the realm. Government was ſufficiently reſpected to maintain its authority. Shebbear was without any difficulty puniſked with impriſonment and pillory; and many other delinquents were chaſtiſed by the laſh of the law. Even ſo late as the beginning of his preſent Majeſty's reign, when the minds of men truſted to his own benign and auſpicious diſpoſition, and were not ſoured by the interpoſition of undue influence, the laws had not loſt their ſalutary terrors. Do you aſk a proof? The forty-fifth number of the North-Briton is an undeniable evidence of my aſſertion. The Jury without any difficulty found the publiſher guilty; what then has wrought ſo ſudden a change in the temper and diſpoſition of the people, that they now countenance the moſt audacious and wicked libels? In ſo ſhort a time they cannot have become ſo abſolutely corrupt.

What then is the cauſe of this ſtrange phenomenon? Are the courts of juſtice depraved and impure, and do they out of ſpite and malice contradict and oppoſe them? I hope not; I hope they are unimpeachable. I believe, nay I know, the ſcandalous reports, which are circulated, to be ill founded. Where then ſhall we look for the origin of this relaxation of the laws, and of all government? How comes this Junius to have broke thro' the cobwebs of the law, and to range uncontroled, unpuniſhed, thro' the land? The myrmidons of the court have been long, and are ſtill, purſuing him in vain. They will not ſpend their time upon me; or you, or you. No; they diſdain ſuch vermin, when the mighty boar of the foreſt, that has broke through all their toils, is before them. But what will all their efforts avail? No ſooner has he wounded one than he lays down the other dead at his feet. For my part, when I ſaw his attack upon the K---, I own my blood run cold. I thought he had ventured too far, and that there was an end of his triumphs. Not that he had not aſſerted many truths. Yes, Sir, there are in that compoſition many bold truths, by which a wiſe P——— might profit. It was the rancour and venom, with which I was ſtruck. In theſe reſpects the North-Briton is as much inferior to him, as in ſtrength, wit and judgment. But, while I expected from this daring flight his final ruin and fall, behold him riſing ſtill higher, and coming down ſouſe upon both Rooms of this Society. Yes, he did make you his quarry, and you ſtill bleed from the wounds of his talons. You crouched, and ſtill crouch, beneath his rage. Nor has he dreaded the terrors of your brow; Sir, he has attacked even you; he has, and I believe you have no reaſon to triumph in the encounter. In ſhort, after carrying away our R---l Eagle in his pounces, and daſhing him againſt a rock, he has laid you proſtrate. K---, L--ds, and C-----s, are but the ſport of his fury. Bad Miniſters could conceal nothing from his ſagacity; nor could promiſes, nor threats, induce him to conceal any thing from the public.

But why do I dwell upon Junius alone? There are numberleſs other libellers, whom you cannot reach. Secure in the protection of the people, they laugh the terrors of information to ſcorn. All your meſſengers of the preſs, all your tribes of informers, are as much deſpiſed as they are deteſted. What is the cauſe of this general averſion to law, this univerſal conſpiracy againſt government? We have ſeen that it ariſes neither from the natural depravity of the people, nor from the accidental miſbehaviour of our courts of law. What is the concluſion? The whole is chargeable upon Ad———n. The M——rs are the grand criminals. It is their malverſation and un--ſt-----al encroachment, that have roufed up in the nation this ſpirit of oppoſition, which tramples under foot all law, order and decorum. Till they are removed and puniſhed, the land will be nothing but a ſcene of anarchy and confuſion. It is not that I do not approve of the propoſed inquiry into the conduct of our Judges. Though I believe the report to be falſe and groundleſs, yet as a friend to the Judges, as a friend to the people, whoſe ſuſpicions will thus be removed by approbation, reprehenſion or puniſhment, I cannot help giving it my hearty concurrence. There is a letter directed to one of the Judges, which charges him with high crimes. Will you allow that paper to walk abroad without any notice? You have tried every expedient for quietting the people, but that of removing the offence. Were it only for the ſake of experiment, it would be worth your while to try what effect this meaſure would have upon the public.

The REPLY of Mr. DE GRAY, the Attorney General.

WHEN I hear facts miſrepreſented, in which I had a perſonal concern, and caſes ſtated, which never had any exiſtence but in the author's brain, I think myſelf authoriſed by juſtice, and bound in honour, to contradict. The laſt gentleman who ſpoke, has given the Room a brief narrative of two facts, which I know to be without foundation; and I muſt tell him, that to ſpeak in gentle terms, he treats a man injuriouſly, when he aſſigns to his actions motives which are only the ſuggeſtions of his own fancy. He informs you, that malice and oppreſſion appear palpably on the face of Almon's proſecution, becauſe, forſooth, he happened to be firſt brought to his trial, and becauſe his guilt was only nominal. But is his opinion more reſpectable than the opinion

of the jury, by whom he was tried? They found him guilty. His trial preceded that of the original publisher, and the other delinquents, merely through accident. As many informations as could be conveniently got ready, were at the same time filed against the transgressors. The Judges, after this process was finished, happened, in the course of business, to sit to hear causes at Westminster, before they sat in the city. This is the true state of the case; this is all the malice, all the oppression, which have been exerted on this occasion. If there had been any preconcerted scheme of rancor or revenge, a different course would have been taken. The Attorney General would have first brought to his trial the original publisher, that culprit, whose superior guilt seemed most likely to procure a verdict favourable to government; a verdict, which might serve as a precedent or sanction to the condemnation of the other defendants. Such would have been the true way of shewing malice. The very reverse of what is condemned, would have been the only rational plan for obtaining this end.

But, after procuring a verdict in this malicious manner, we dare not make use of it! We dare not pass sentence, or punish the guilty bookseller! He shall be called up to receive sentence to-morrow. It is true that Almon has already been summoned for that purpose; and yet, after attending, was told that he would not be wanted on that day. The Judges being either not agreed in their sentence, or being prevented by some other causes from concluding that business, I did not make Almon appear before them, lest, by the rule of Court, they should be obliged to keep him in custody till sentence was passed. I was afraid that such a step might prove injurious to his trade and character. So that what was an act of lenity and mercy, is here charged upon the Attorney General as an act of cowardice and fear. No, Sir, that officer has done nothing of which he needs be afraid or ashamed. He misrepresents the actions of no man, he traduces the character of no man. Neither his words, nor his deeds, need ever call a blush in his cheeks."

Mr. PRINTER.

SIR,

By inserting this in your next Paper, you'll much oblige your constant Reader.

STUDENS MEDICINÆ.

THE impartial Public, will not, I dare say, expect that I would expatiate on the excellency of Physick, nor bestow Encomiums on those worthy Gentlemen of the Faculty, who are of the greatest Utility to Society; abler Pens have better and more fully discussed this Subject, than I can pretend to undertake to do, especially when I am contracted within the narrow Limits of a News-Paper. But I hope my injured fellow Citizens will not take it amiss, when I expose to their view, a few melancholy Instances of the deadly Effects, that arise from the Application of the Sick, to illiterate, ignorant, boasting Pretenders.

The Quack is not only culpable for administring without a prospect of Success, or even the Probability of mitigating the Disease, but is rendered altogether inexcuseable by those deluding Promises, which prevents the betrayed Patients, from demanding Succour from those whose Knowledge supply them with Means, and whose benevolent Hands are always ready to administer the Balm of Health and Comfort.

A young Woman, not long since experienced the fatal Consequences of a mercurial Antidote, exhibited by Doctor Van ——————, who so artfully employed the Bane, that it gave speedy Relief, reducing the Humours of this unhappy Patient, to a dissolved putrid State, which plunged her headlong to the gaping Grave. Admirable Presumptions! Horrid Deed! How dead must this insensible Monster be, to every Sense of Virtue and Humanity. Who can but Shudder at a bare Recollection of the dreadful Act. If his callous Heart was not obstinately fixed on his vile Purposes, he would have relinquished when an ingenuous Piece made its Appearance in the New-York Chronicle, directed to this Empiric, by the Name of Blunderbuss, immediately after this dismal breach of Humanity.

A young Man who had a diseased Leg, the Bone of which had been for a considerable Time carious and scaly; able Surgeons who attended him, after the nicest Examination, came into a Determination of amputating the Limb, and declared it beyond the Power of Medicine to perform a Cure, without this manual Process; accordingly a Day was appointed for the Operation, but our boasting Van—— ensnared the unhappy Youth, (who was then like a drowning Man, willing to catch at a Straw) he promised him that within a few Weeks, by the Application of an efficacious Poultice, he should be restored to perfect Health, and enjoy the free Exercise of the diseased Member. But however, to the great Disappointment of the Patient, after suffering this Empiric to tamper about half a Year, which instead of alleviating his Misfortunes, sunk him but the deeper in his Miseries, his Wound became intolerable, his Body so emaciated, and his Blood and Humours so dried, dissolved and Ichorous, that Death itself had nearly terminated the wretched Scene. Amidst this Sea of Confusion and Distress, the sable Clouds shut up the Moon of Health, and scarcely a single known Star was left to guide his feeble Course; and while the Billows of Death and Destruction dashed with Impetuosity against his shattered Bark, in vain he blindly sought the blest Harbour of Repose. The Impostor was at Length cast off, and no sooner did the Man of Skill resume the Task, but the tumultuous Storm abated, Amputation after a proper Course of restorative Medicines, was performed, a pleasant Calm came on; the young Gentleman, by the Assistance of Art, is now in Health, and enabled to walk the Streets with little or no Inconveniency.

About a Year ago, a young Gentleman about five Miles distant from Powles-Hook Ferry, had the Misfortune of fracturing a Leg, proper Assistance being immediately given, the Limb was properly extended, the Splinters extracted, and other Circumstances so regulated as to promise Success. But the inhumane Father of the Youth, thro' an avaricious Motive, discharged a Gentleman both skillful and experienced, in Physick and Surgery, and put him under the unskillfull Directions of two imposing Villains, who within the Space of three Days, so conducted Matters, that the unhappy Victim became a Prey to their ignorant Presumption, and a Waste to the hungry Jaws of Death.

I shall not make any Observations on the above Cases, but leave those Gentlemen who have a tender Feeling for their fellow Creatures, to judge of the great Danger that arises to Society from a Toleration of such ignorant, knavish, lying and impudent Impostors. I would particularly beg of our Magistrates to take into Consideration the unhappy Condition of the poor Sick of this City; 'tis true we have a POOR-HOUSE, and we have a ———— the former a laudable Institution, the latter a Scandal to the Community.

The Robber who plies the Highway, gives the Traveller a Chance of defending himself, but the Blood-thirsty Monster, who forces himself into the Confidence of the Sick, and pours down in secret, his poisonous Draughts, gives the betrayed Patient no Room for Relief; and is as just an Object of Punishment.

A List of some of these physical Pretenders, an exact Description of them, with a brief Summary of their murderous Exploits, will in a short Time be exhibited to public View.

'Tis not for me to make particular Observations on the above Cases; but I shall leave the feeling tender Heart to judge, what a rueful Train of Calamities must inevitably succeed—The Father destroyed, leaves to perish the poor Widow, and a numerous Offspring of helpless Children; Mothers torn away from their tender Babes, and Children snatched from their distressed and mourning Parents, by the fraudulent Deception of the venomous Quack.

Bed-Room Murders are become (*I hope not*) as common as Street-Robberies.

I hope our Poor-House is supplied with an able Physician, but I fear—I fear much ——

STUDENS MEDICINÆ.

The *Impartialist*, or *Universal Reformer*, No. IV.

(To be continued occasionally.)

Si damnosa senem juvat alea, ludit et hæres
Bullatus, parvoq; eadem movet arma fritillo. *Persius.*

If Gaming does an aged sire entice,
Then my young Master swiftly learns the Vice,
And shakes in hanging Sleeves the little Box and Dice.
Dryden's Transl.

"I HAVE lost a day," exclaim'd one of the Roman Emperors, when, on a review of his actions, he found he had perform'd none of any utility. I am afraid the majority of the gay and opulent, in this generation, may make it a matter of *greater* admiration that they have *gain'd a day*, by employing it in the exercise of wisdom and virtue. Ever complaining of the *transient duration of life*, they are incessantly studying to make that life glide swifter and more imperceptibly away. When they reflect on the *faculties* which nature has bestow'd on man, can they imagine those *faculties* were bestow'd *without design?* Can they conclude they were plac'd in so noble a scale of existence, for no other purpose, than to follow a round of dissipation, and then to sink into nothing? This, however absurd, is the language of too many *lives*; and should our venerable ancestors be admitted to behold the employments of their posterity, they would be apt to conclude, that the greatest part of them was doom'd to *perpetual childhood*.

It must be acknowledg'd that man is a compound of such *greatness* and *littleness*, that whilst he is capable of the brightest attempts, his infirmities render many *avocations* necessary to his health and happiness. But we must likewise remember, that amusements innocent in themselves, if they lead to vice, or engross that time which is due to the important offices of life, become noxious and criminal. Nature pointed out to us, wherein the chief amusement of man should consist, when she endued him with the faculty of speech; by the proper use of which, an intelligent being may find a happy combination of delight, improvement and instruction. In the social effusions of wit and pleasanty, philosophy may unbend her brow, and the canker'd heart of grief learn to smile. The studious mind may recreate itself in what Cicero calls the "*quietum genus disputandi*;" by which friendly collision the slumbering powers are roused, and put into an agreeable and useful exercise. Let no one complain of a want of variety. The works of nature, the atchievements and performances of the great and learned in all ages, and the unbounded regions of science, supply ample materials for the inquisitive; while the stories of morality and religion, and the common occurrences of life, furnish to all, an inexhaustible fund for instructive and entertaining conversation.

What then shall we say to those, who have introduced among us a *spirit of gaming*, which locks up rational conversation, and threatens *Gothic* havock to honour and religion.

As frequency of conversation increases our relish and ability for it; so on the other hand, *gaming* not only tends to unfit us for it, but gives us a distaste for every employment, however rational, that obstructs it. For some time its attractiveness is trivial, 'till by repeated use it becomes habitually necessary. When this stationary point is reach'd, the mind is uneasy without it, and requires it as regularly as the Chinese his pipe, the Hottentot his *Dacha*, or the Turk his opium.

Experience evinces that habits of this nature, are commonly stronger than the most violent natural passions, and bear down the most pressing duties—and obligations. Canius Julius (says Seneca) was sentenced to death by Caligula. The Centurion coming, with a tribe of malefactors, to conduct him to immediate execution, found him engaged at the game of latrunculi, or chess. On the first summons, Canius began eagerly to count his men, and insisted on his companion, not to brag falsly of victory after his death. Then turning to the Centurion, "I am sorry (says he) you can-"not allow us to finish the game, but be pleased to take "notice that I have one man more on the board than my "antagonist:" so saying, he readily join'd himself to the poor wretches that were about to suffer. 'Tis true, the moderns have not acquir'd so much of the spirit of *gaming* as to view death with insensibility; but we have frequent instances of their sacrificing with equal indifference, health, fortune,— virtue and honour, which are dearer than life itself, to this favourite idol. Other diversions (tho' the best of them are arguments of the infirmity of human nature) are recommended by their tendency to relax the mind, and invigorate the body. But *gaming* enfeebles the soul, and prejudices the health and morals. 'Tis a fiend *begot* by *idleness*, *espous'd* by *folly*, and the *fruitful parent* of *avarice*, *disease*, and *prodigacy*. The desire of simple victory soon becomes dull and tasteless. Some expedient must be found to render it an object more worthy of pursuit; to rouse the spirits by the hope of gain, or fear of loss. *Loss* urges to a farther trial, to retrieve the damage; *success* entices us to proceed, with the prospect of greater advantage. Tied down to the enchanting table, game succeeds game, nature is robbed of her needful repose, the bloom of beauty is wasted by the midnight taper; and the most sacred obligations cannot share a moment of their time:

"Even *Sunday* shines no *Sabbath day* for them!"

Not to mention the anxiety, the numberless perturbations and animosities which this fatal practice is pregnant with; if we regard the innocence and prosperity of our rising offspring, and the tranquility of the connubial state, we can never want inducements to check this pernicious vice. Was it confin'd in its nature, we might be silent,—we might leave the sportful children of thirty to their pretty toys and baubles,—we might even propose to the community to furnish the little gentlemen with dolls and hobby-horses to keep them *quiet*, that the delicate texture of their heads might not be hurt by the savage practice of thinking: But when we perceive the contagion spreading with pestilential violence,—to be silent would be to approve. Can we see our children rushing on to profusion, intemperance, and the nameless other vices that *gaming* is *heir to*, without flying to their rescue? Better to see them tottering on the brink of a precipice, without stretching a friendly hand to snatch them from immediate destruction!

The mind accustom'd to one species of gaming, is prepar'd for an attachment to any. The same hope of gain, the same habitual restlessness, and desire of filling up the vacant moments, will lead us to the *gaming table*, the *course*, or the *cockpit*. An association of these pursuits in one person, is no *extraordinary character*. The politest and most decent companions may be our *wish*; but the most *profligate*, rather than none at all. Deformities of mind, like deformities of body, lose their disagreeableness by familiarity; and we may at last insensibly acquire those vices which we once hated and despis'd in others. 'Tis the part of the virtuous man to follow those means which may increase his *virtue*: 'Tis the part of him that *wishes to be virtuous*, to fly the temptations of *vice*.

Worthy is it of the meditation of the fair—whether pride and the *obligations* which *gaming* may lay them under, *may* not lull *honour asleep*: whether to spend some of their time in cultivating their understandings, would not be better than to waste it in senseless *play*: whether it would not be more hopourable to *shine* in virtue, wit, and the amiable embellishments of their sex, than to shine at the gayest gaming table, in the most *delicate* circle of *delicate* gentlemen, with the most *delicate* heads in Christendom?

A *reasonable* creature cannot be happy without the approbation of *reason*. *Reason* cannot but condemn the *being* who prefers the avocations of folly, to *her* sacred mandates.

He that cannot bear *self-conversation*, cannot expect *self-approbation*.

[*** The subject to be continued in our next.]

On Monday last arrived the Brig Free Mason, Capt. Sample, in about 11 Weeks from Newry, in Ireland. On the 19th Feb. in Lat. 38, 21, Lon. 68, 30, he spoke the Schooner Sea Flower, Capt. Jewet, from St. Martins, bound to Newbury, who had been in very bad Weather, narrowly escaped being wrecked on Block-Island, where he was driven into 3½ Fathom Wather, had all his Sails split and was otherwise damaged, and was short of Provision, of which Capt. Sample spared him half a Barrel of Beaf, a Cask of Butter, &c. Also on Thursday last, spoke a Schooner 4 Days from Virginia, bound to Boston. The public Prints by Capt. Sample are to the 20th of Dec. and are not so late as we have had, but contain the following Particulars, viz.

LONDON, December 17.

WE are told from several places in the North of Germany, that the Confederates, who have declared the throne of Poland vacant, are likely to make a powerful diversion in favour of the Porte.

The Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the ensuing year, are to amount to 5,800,00l. which are to be raised by an additional tax upon all goods imported and exported from this kingdom, and by voluntary subscriptions, which are to bear interest at 4l. per cent. The principal to be repaid in 22 years.

Letters from Genoa of the 10th ult. say, that three Spanish men of war were sailed from Ferrol, with intention it is thought, to interrupt our Mediterranean ships.

We hear from Cherburgh, that upwards of 20 flat-bottomed boats are building there, and all the old ones which were lent out to merchants, are ordered to be called in and repaired.

Orders are gone out to the commander of the fleet at Boston, New-England, to proceed immediately with his ships to Jamaica.

It is said that Capt. Elliot, who so greatly distinguished himself in the course of the late war,

particularly in deſtroying Thurot and his ſquadron, is appointed commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſquadron on the Jamaica ſtation, and that he will ſoon ſail to take the command thereof.

They write from the Hague, that the French Ambaſſador there does not ſeem much pleaſed with the intimacy prevailing between the Emperor and his Pruſſian Majeſty.

They write from Paris, that one half of the proviſions which have been lately laid up in ſtore in the ports of France, have come from Ireland.

The Roman Catholic Prieſts of Ireland have, for ſome Sundays paſt, exhorted from the pulpit their congregation to behave in a peaceable and loyal manner, as a great ſpirit of diſaffection has lately appeared among the peaſants of that country, in conſequence of the talk of the Spaniards making a deſcent there in caſe of a war.

A writer who ſigns, *A Well-Wiſher to Old England*, ſays, "This is the ſeaſon of the year when the Iriſh kill their beeves, and ſalt them for exportation to France, Spain, and Portugal, as well as to ſupport the Dutch, Danes, &c. It muſt, or ſhould be, well known to our great men in power, that neither the French nor the Spaniards are able to victual their navies, nor the other powers mentioned, to carry on their trade, without being obliged to Ireland for proviſions. Let the treaſury board call upon the officers of the cuſtoms, to know whether they ever ſaw a barrel of French or Spaniſh beef on board any of the prizes in the two laſt wars? I, ſays the writer, was on board ſome hundreds of their ſhips, and took particular account of their cargoes, and declare to the beſt of my knowledge, that all the beef I ever ſaw on board a French or Spaniſh prize, in my whole life, was Iriſh, with the name of the port from whence ſhipped, burnt in the head of each caſk. This obſervation I made known to the public during the laſt war, and had thanks returned me for it.

By His Excellency the Right Honourable
JOHN, Earl of DUNMORE,
Captain, General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Province of New-York and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the ſame.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General-Aſſembly of this Province ſtands prorogued to this Day; I have thought fit for his Majeſty's Service, to prorogue, and I do, by and with the Advice of his Majeſty's Council, farther prorogue the ſaid General Aſſembly until the Eighteenth Day of this inſtant Month of March, of which all his Majeſty's Subjects concerned therein, are required to take Notice and govern themſelves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Fort George in the City of New-York, the Eleventh Day of March, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy one, in the Eleventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth,

DUNMORE.

By his Excellency's Command.
GW. BANYAR, D. Secr.

GOD ſave the KING.

NEW-YORK, March 14.

A Gentleman that left Gibraltar the 11th of December, acquaints us, That when he came away the Garriſon of that Place conſiſted of ſeven Regiments and 400 of the Royal Regiment of Artillery and that three Regiments more were daily expected there from Ireland, but left only one Frigate in the Harbour, having ſailed in Company with Capt. St. John, in the Edgar, of 64 Guns, bound for Liſbon, in order to get Caſh to pay the Garriſon; that the Spaniards had in the Neighbourhood of St. Roke, and Algazara, about 8 Miles from Gibraltar, between 20 and 30,000 Men; that he himſelf ſaw many Thouſands of them, having obtained a Paſs to go a few Miles into Spain, and that the moſt of the Spaniſh Troops were ordered to their Sea Ports, as they were apprehenſive in Caſe of a Rupture with England, of being viſited by a Britiſh Fleet.

Capt. Wheton of this Port, on his Voyage from hence for the Weſt-Indies, the 30th of December laſt, in Lat. 34: 17: fell in with a Wreck, and found thereon an Indian Man, named Zacheus Hill, which he took on board with much Difficulty. The Veſſel proved to be the Schooner Dolphin, belonging to Middletown, in Connecticut, Wickham, Maſter, bound for Nevis: She ſailed the 19th of December, and overſet the 24th following, in a violent Squall, when the Captain and three Men were drowned. The Sea running very high when Capt. Wheton came up with the Wreck, he could ſave no Part of the Veſſel or Cargo.

The Melting of the Snow ſwelled many of the Rivers in this and the neighbouring Governments to ſuch a Degree, that ſeveral of the Milldams are broke down, and the Mills greatly damaged thereby.—At Peek's Kill in this Province the Mills of Beverley Robinſon, and Charles Moore, Eſqrs; are entirely carried away, and ſome others on the ſame Stream received conſiderable Damage.

[*Neither the Eaſtern nor Weſtern Poſts yet come in, 2 Mails from each being wanting*]

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, Inward Entries.

Brig Britannia, Parſons, from Hiſpaniola; Free Maſon, Semple, Newry.

Outward. Sloop Prince of Orange, Powell, for Halifax; Humbird, Cox, Rhode-Iſland. Schooner Polly, Theobald, Antigua.

Cleared. Sloop Dove, Ferguſon, to Philadelphia; Charming Polly, De St. Croix, Rhode-Iſland. Brig Princeſs of Orange, Gandall, Coracoa and St. Croix. Schooner Betſy, Barnes, Dominica.

Benjamin Stout,

TAKES this Method of acquainting the Public, that he has removed from his late Place of Reſidence in the Bowry Lane, to his Houſe nearly oppoſite the late Honourable William Walton, Eſq; where he has provided very good Accommodations for Man and Horſe; he hopes for the Continuation of his former Cuſtomers, whoſe Favours he gratefully acknowledges, and will endeavour by every Means in his Power to merit their future Approbation.

Said Stout has for SALE, 71 74
Wine, Rum, &c. by the Gallon or larger Quantity.

Manuel Joſephſon,

Near the Exchange, has for Sale,

A Few packs of good DEER SKINS.

A few boxes CHILDRENS TOYS, completely ſorted. Some very handſome GERMAN FLUTES,—VIOLINS and STRINGS of all ſorts. Alſo,

A few pieces of ſilk, among which are, white and blue ſattin, plain and ſtriped mantua, ſuperfine white drabs for breeches, black crape and bombaſeen, with ſeveral other articles in the dry good way. Likewiſe ſome neat Sconce Looking Glaſſes, double refined Engliſh ſugar, &. &c. 71 74

To be LET, and may be entered upon the firſt Day of APRIL next,

A Pleaſant ſituated Farm on the South Side of Rariton River, over againſt Sandy-Point, and nearly oppoſite the City of Perth-Amboy, containing Seventy-four Acres of Salt Meadow, and Three Hundred Acres of Upland, whereon is a good new fram'd Dwelling Houſe with three Rooms on a Floor, a Cellar Kitchen and Pantry, a large Barn, an Orchard of four Hundred bearing Apple Trees, and a good Stock of Cattle; alſo Seven Hundred Acres of Land, divided into three Farms, at the Roundabouts, with a ſufficient Quantity of Meadow to each of them, and good tenantable Houſes. Inquire of RAVAUD KEARNY, in Perth-Amboy. 71 74

Robert G. Livingſton,

Will diſpoſe of the following Tracts of Land very cheap, for ready Money, or if required, for one half thereof, Bonds will be taken, viz.

HALF of 1000 Arces of Land in Ulſter County, to be taken in two Parcels, according to the Conveyance thereof, made from Cornelius Cool, and Company, to Col. Henry Beckman, deceaſed, the 29th December, 1714.

Anquaghonck, in two Parcels, (that is to ſay) 500 Acres in a ſquare Piece, on a certain Place called by the Indians Coteſkakink, on both Sides of the Saw-kill or Creek; and 500 Acres in a ſquare Piece, called Paghaagkinck, on both Sides of a certain Creek that comes out of the Mountains and thro' the Land.

And half of five Lots or Parcels of Land, at Marbletown, is bounded according to the Conveyance of the Truſtees of ſaid Marbletown, to the ſaid Col. Henry Beekman, deceaſed, the 19th May, 1705, except what the ſaid Col. Henry Beekman, deceaſed, ſold to Hendrick Bogart, viz.

The 1ſt Lot or Parcel at Anhquamak,	38	Acres.
2d do. Quechpeninck, at Pakema Vly,	100	
3d do. at Wichquapukhkan,	14	
4th do. at Aſhhocan,	90	
5th do. at Kickpatennouck,	56	
	298	Acres.

N. B. 100 Acre Lot, called Beaver-Kill-Vly, and Kiſkatomas.

14 do. do. Neyſen Plantation on the Eaſt Side of Æſopus Creek. } 8 Miles from Marbletown Church.
56 do. do. Tongores Kill, on the Weſt Side of Æſopus Creek. }
500 do. do. Poghaagkink or Roey Vly Kelletie.
500 do. do. Rateſkakinck lies 10 Miles from Roey Vly under the blue Mountains.

A very pleaſant Farm containing 30 Acres of Land, 4 Acres of it a fine young Orchard, and 4 Acres fine young Wood; it lies 4 Miles from Jamaica, near Forſter's Meadow, on the left hand of the Road to Hempſtead.—A very convenient Houſe and Store-houſe, and another Houſe adjoining that, now occupied by Mr. Freek and Mr. Plowman, at the Ferry, on Long-Iſland, formerly by Chriſtopher Codwiſe.

A Farm in Aimwell, in the County of Hunterdon, New-Jerſey, formerly occupied by Martin Ryerſon, containing about 300 Acres of choice Land, about 20 or 30 Acres of it fine Meadow Land, Wood Land ſufficient for the Farm; a good faſh'd Houſe, 5 or 6 Rooms on the firſt Floor, Out-houſes, a good Barn, very pleaſantly ſituated. Inquire of James Hude, Eſq; in New-Brunſwich, Thomas Atkinſon, and Thomas Lowrey, in ſaid Aimwell, about 22 Miles from New-Brunſwick.

Two very good improved Farms at Dutcheſs County, in Nine Partners, about 20 Miles from the Landing at Poughkeepſie, each a faſh'd Houſe, two Stories high, 4 Rooms on a Floor, with Barns, Out-houſes, and each a fine young Orchard of 200 Apple Trees, and about 30 Acres of fine Meadow, each containing 278 Acres, and joining each other; very well ſituated for a Country Store, in the Heart of a Wheat Country, both occupied by Roſwell and Michael Hopkins, two Brothers. For more Particulars, inquire of Henry Livingſton, Eſq; at Poughkeepſie, and of the ſaid Hopkins on the Spot.

A Farm in the Nine Partners, formerly occupied by Daniel Barber, 700 Acres; and a Farm of 82½ Acres, formerly occupied by Joſiah Brown, in Nine Partners; both Farms, inquire of Henry Livingſton, Eſq; in Poughkeepſie.

A convenient Houſe for a Shopkeeper, at New-Windſor, in Ulſter County, now occupied by Iſaac Hodge, joining the North-River. Inquire of James Jackſon, at ſaid Place.

All the above mentioned Premiſes, if not ſold before the firſt of May next, then will be, To be LET. 71 74

TO BE SOLD,
At William Neilſon's
Store in Great Dock-Street,
IRISH BUTTER,

IN Crocks and firkins, freſh and good, juſt imported by the brig Free-Maſon, Capt. Semple, from Newry; alſo a few hhds. of choice Liverpool ale, at 22s. doz. with an aſſortment of nails, glaſs, ſteel, powder, ſhot, pipes, pewter, and other dry goods as uſual. 71 74

A Good new Houſe, with eight Acres of Land, a good Flower Garden and Kitchen Garden; it can be entered on immediately; the Houſe has three good Fire Places and a good Cellar: Inquire of
(71 74) ABRAHAM COCK, Cooper, Beekman's-Slip.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing-Office at the Exchange,

The celebrated Poem, entitled,

THE DESERTED VILLAGE.
By Doct. GOLDSMITH.

This excellent little piece, equally pleaſing and inſtructive, is calculated to ſhow, bewail, and if poſſible prevent the fatal effects of national luxury: It abounds with deſcriptions lively and affecting, with ſentiments juſt and important; the language is beautiful and pathetic, and ſeems to be the genuine overflowings of a benevolent heart. The great demand for this little performance in London, is an unqueſtionable proof of its merit and the general approbation it has obtain'd; for tho' it but lately made its firſt appearance, five editions were ſoon after ſold off at 2s. ſterling each book.

THE creditors of the eſtate of the late John Edward Pryor, deceaſed, an inſolvent debtor, are deſired to meet the aſſignees at the houſe of Mr. Franci's, tavern keeper near the Exchange, on Thurſday the eleventh Day of April next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, to receive their Dividend of what money is collected.

N. B. Its requeſted that thoſe whoſe accounts was not ſworn to at the time the benefit of the act was obtained, will bring them properly proved. New-York, March 14.

City of New-York. } Common-Council Chamber, March the 12th, 1771.

WHEREAS it appears to this board, that very conſiderable ſums of money are due, and in arrear to the corporation, from a number of perſons, for rents reſerved on grants, leaſes (and otherwiſe) which have been from time to time iſſued to them. It is therefore ordered, that public notice be given, by publiſhing this order in one or more of the News-Papers of this city, that unleſs ſuch arrears of rent be paid to the Chamberlain of this Corporation, on or before the twenty fifth day of April next, this board will direct all thoſe, who ſhall apppear to be in arrear that day, to be proſecuted for the ſame, without diſtinction.

A true Copy. By order of the Common-Council,
AUG. V. CORTLANDT. 71 74

To be ſold for want of Employ.

A Likely, healthy Negro Lad, twenty one years old; he is a good waiter at table, and can ſhave and dreſs hair; if not diſpoſed of in leſs than a week, will be ſent into the country. For information with regard to his price and character, apply to Abraham Lott, Eſq; Treaſurer, or Henry Kelly. 71 74

NESBIT DEANE, HATTER.

HAving lately returned from Canada, and has brought with him a parcel of the beſt furs, has opened ſhop oppoſite the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, New-York, where gentlemen and ladies may depend on being ſupplied with choice beaver, beaverit and caſtor hats, of the neweſt faſhions, cocks, forms and colours, and on the loweſt terms: Said Deane returns his unfeigned thanks to all his former cuſtomers, and hopes for a renewal of their friendſhip.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels and country chapmen, who buy to ſell again, may depend on good encouragement, as he will make it his ſtudy to pleaſe all thoſe that favour him with their commands; his cuſtomers being welcome to have their hats bruſhed and cocked whenever they pleaſe, free of any expence. 71—

RUN away on Thurſday the 7th of March, from Peter Low, a mulatto ſlave, named *Syme* or *Symon* (half Indian breed) aged about 24 years, is a chimney ſweeper, had on when he went, an old thickſett coat, an old blue watch coat, an old beaver hat, and other old clothes, had his utenſils for ſweeping with him,—he is ſhort and well ſet, has a heavy walk, ſpeaks ſlow and thick, both Dutch and Engliſh, has ſhort but ſtrait Indian like hair, and generally ſmiles when ſpoken to; 'tis likely he lurks about town, perhaps he may pretend to be free. Maſters of veſſels or others are cautioned againſt carrying him off.

Whoever takes up the ſaid negro or ſecures him ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Ten Shillings, if taken out of the City with reaſonable charges, paid by
PETER LOW.

☞ The ſaid Peter Low, continues to make and ſell *Chocolate*, at his houſe the upper end of Maiden-Lane, near the Broad-Way, where thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may be ſupplied with that which is good on reaſonable terms: His country cuſtomers, may be ſupplied at Mr. Jacob Van Wagenan's near the Exchange, as well as at his own houſe. 71 74

Philadelphia, Feb. 26, 1771.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, (living in Second-Street, between Market and Arch Streets) about the latter end of laſt June, a negro fellow named Toby, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, a likely well ſet fellow, very talkative and complaiſant, eſpecially when in liquor, has been brought up to houſe work. He was taken up at New-York, the 19th of Auguſt, and made his eſcape from gaol the ſame day. It is ſuppoſed he is there got on board ſome Veſſel bound to the Weſt-Indies, or went towards Albany or New-England. Any Perſon who ſhall take up ſaid Negro, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward and all reaſonable charges. JOHN BAYARD.

N. B. His clothing are not deſcribed, as he took nothing but his common apparel, which it is ſuppoſed, by this time, he has worn out or changed. He can write and perhaps he may change his name and pretend to be a free negro.

POETS' CORNER.

MYRTILLA demanded the Aid of my Pen,
To tell what of her were the Thoughts of the Men;
Inſiſted for once I would alter my Tune,
And write Panegyrick as well as Lampoon;
With Candour deſcribing the Woman I ſee,
When I ſteel from my Glaſs to Myrtilla and Tea.
If the Eyes ſweet Employ, to the Soul give Delight,
And Beauty's an Object engaging to Sight,
How kind is my fair One, whoſe Studies confeſs,
Her Aim is at Nature's Amendment in Dreſs?
Tho' oft in the Structure, miſtaking the Plan,
She ſpoils what ſhe Means ſhould give Pleaſure to Man.
When I heard her ſweet Voice in its natural Key,
Her good humour'd Prattle was Muſic to me,
Her Kiſs would ſoon make the dull Hermit forgo
His Cell for the Pleaſures which ſhe can beſtow:
But when for a Triſle, with Anger grown bold,
Her Words are all Diſcord, her Kiſſes are cold.
Like Dew on the Flowers is Love to Mankind,
Each Senſe's Enjoyment in Woman we find;
Unleſs Affectation, that Bane to the Fair,
Unfetters the Heart they attempt to enſnare:
Let Nature the Science of pleaſing direct,
A Charm ill diſplay'd ſoon becomes a Defect.

JOHN BEEKMAN,
In Wall-Street, has for SALE,
CHOICE COCOA.
COFFEE.
MUSCOVADO SUGAR.
WEST-INDIA RUM in Hhds.
OLD JAMAICA SPIRITS, in do. And
OLD MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Quarter Caſks. 70 73

To be SOLD or LET, for a Term of Years,

THE Houſe and Farm belonging to Robert Murray, ſituate at Inclinberg, on the Road to Harlem, and within four Miles of this City; it conſiſts of twenty Acres of Land, two Acres of which are well improved as a Garden, in which is a good Collection of Engliſh Fruit; and ten planted with thriving Apple Trees, and improved for Mowing Ground: It is incloſed with a good Stone Fence, and has on it a good Houſe, Barn, and Stables, with a Well of choice Water. For further Particulars inquire of *Robert* and *John Murray*; who has alſo to diſpoſe of, the Leaſe of a Stable and Coach-Houſe on Golden-Hill; likewiſe a good Charriot, Curricle and Sleigh, with complete Harneſs, and a Pair of Horſes. 70 73

To all the Friends of LIBERTY.

THIS early Notice is given, that for celebrating the Repeal of the oppreſſive Stamp-Act, ample Proviſion will be made on the 18th March Inſt. at HAMPDEN-HALL, that the Anniverſary may be kept, with proper Feſtivity and Decency; and for this Purpoſe, a cordial Invitation is hereby tender'd, to all the well affected to ſo general and important a Cauſe. 61 71

Lately received from London, and to be ſold by
JAMES THOMPSON,
At the Corner of Beekman's-Slip;

A Parcel of the Queen's pearl waſh balls, ſo well known and eſteemed by the nobility and gentry in Europe, particularly in England and France, for their ſuperior excellence in removing ſun burning, freckles, roughneſs of the ſkin, and pimples: They render the ſkin delicately white and ſoft, and when diſſolved in milk, the face, neck, arms, or hands, being waſhed therewith upon the decline of the ſmall-pox, it heals the ſkin, takes off the redneſs, and prevents it from being pitted or marked.——At the above place may be had, from the original warehouſe, La Cieur's celebrated ointment for thickening and preſerving the hair; it prevents the hair from falling off, and when rubbed on bald places, with certainty promotes its growth. It is ſold at one dollar per pot. 65 68

THE Creditors of *Iſrael Joſeph*, an abſconding Debtor, ſome Years ago from Rynbeck, in Dutcheſs County, are deſired to ſend in their Accounts duly atteſted; and all Perſons having any juſt Demands againſt the Truſtees of the ſaid abſconding Debtor's Eſtate, are alſo deſired to produce their Accounts by the 10th Day of June next, to Iſaac Low, Merchant in New-York, that all the Accounts may be adjuſted, and a Dividend made as ſoon as poſſible; a vexatious Suit in Chancery, which has lately been decided, having hitherto prevented a Settlement of the ſaid Eſtate. 68—

To be SOLD at private SALE,

THE *Place of Peter Bertain, in New-Rochelle, conſiſting of Twenty-one Acres of Land, eighteen Acres of which are good Engliſh Mowing Ground of an excellent Soil; a good Dwelling Houſe, Out-Houſes and good Barn, its Situation and Proſpect beautiful to the Sound, adjoins New-Rochelle Creek, and Mr. Bleeker's Griſt Mills, a Harbour or Landing belonging to and adjoining ſaid Place, ſufficient for a Sloop of an Hundred Tons, about twenty Rods from the New-Rochelle Town Landing, where Veſſels of conſiderable Burden, go in and out at low Water, a public Road leading from the Country back to ſaid Landing before the Door; upon the whole it is beautifully ſituated for any Kind of public Buſineſs by Land or Water, or both; it's beautiful Situation and Proſpect up and down the Sound, none can exceed, which renders it a moſt beautiful Country Seat for a Gentleman; Fiſhing in the Seaſon plenty from off the Dock or Landing, Fowling and many other Conveniencies too tedious to mention. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may agree on reaſonable Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber living on the Premiſes, who will give an indiſputable Title.*

PETER BERTAIN.

New-Rochelle, Jan. 9, 1772. 67 70

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, and Briſtol, and to be SOLD by
PETER GOELET,
At the Golden-Key, in Hanover-Square, New-York, Wholeſale and Retail, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, viz.

SMITHS anvils, viſes, ſledges and hammers,
Files and raſps of all ſorts,
Carpenters axes, adzes, hammers, chiſſels, plane irons, compaſſes, rules and ſaws of all ſorts,
Nails, brads, clouts, and tacks,
Shoe knives, awl blades, pincers, nippers, tacks, ſpinnel, white wax, &c.
Beſt Engliſh bend and drop ſoal leather,
Gold-ſmith's tools,
Chapes and tongues,
Watch-makers tools,
With every material for watches,
Watch keys, ſeals, chains, and ſtrings,
Gun-ſmiths tools,
Gun barrels, locks, &c.
Coopers tools,
A large aſſortment of braſs and iron locks and hinges,
Worm HL hinges;
Braſs and iron mortars,
Locks and hinges,
A great variety of braſſes,
Locks, hinges, knobs, rings, &c. for cabinet makers;
Houſe bells, kranks, wire and bolts,
Screw rings and knobs,
Cupboard turns,
Table and window ketches,
Braſs and wood caſters,
Braſs lanthorn pullies,
Shutter and round bolts,
Braſs and iron ſpring'd do.
Center and wimble bitts,
Saſh line, pullies and pins,
Braſs knob and thumb latches,
Hand and bench viſes,
Fire ſcreen ſprings,
Tea cheſt furniture,
Saſh wedges and faſteners,
Braſs and iron knockers,
Braſs and ſteel bag locks,
Chopping and mincing knives,
Marking irons,
Braſs chair nails,
Crucibles, and blue melting pots,
Bed-ſcrews, and braſs bed-ſcrew covers,
Saw ſetts,
Bricklayers and plaſtering trowels;
Beſt glue,
Double and ſingle branches,
Braſs and iron candleſticks,
Jappan'd hand and table do.
Dripping, duſting and cinder pans,
Smoothing-irons and ſtands,
Skewers, gridirons & trivets,
Iron pots and kettles,
Frying-pans,
Tongs, ſhovels and endirons,
Chimney hooks and knobs,
Beſt and common bellowſes,
Jack and ſquirrel chains,
Jack and clothes lines,
Bed-cords,
Warming pans,
Cloak-pins, and glaſs ſea-ports,
Teſter and curtain hooks,
Bottle waſhers and cork drawers,
Hard and ſoft waffel-irons,
Rat and mouſe traps,
Ivory leav'd books,
Red and black leather pocket books,
Ladies caſes, with implements,
Fine ivory dandriff and box combs,
Red trunks,
Wire bird cages,
Plate baſkets,
Ditto, lin'd with tin,
Table mats, and bottle ſliders,
Braſs jaggers,
Cork ſcrews & nut-crackers,
Key-hooks and rings,
Curling and pinching tongs,
Braſs pepper and dredging-boxes,
Shoeing horns,
Bottle corks,
Shaving boxes, hones and ſtraps,
Hatters bowſtrings,
Emory, rotton ſtone,
Sand-paper, argle, pumice-ſtone, and gumamback,
Braſs dog-collars and locks,
Large braſs and iron wire for ſtair caſes,
Slay and table bells,
Garden ſhears,
Braſs peſtles and mortars,
Poliſh'd ſteel ſnuffers,
Traveling haſps,
Sugar cutters,
Steel and plated ſpurs,
Cock gaffs,
Comb bruſhes,
Braſs and iron chaffing diſhes,
Pocket and match piſtols,
Pewter ſtands,
Beſt ivory, buck and bone knives and forks,
Carvers and deſert do.
Oyſter, butchers, and pruning ditto,
Black ſhagreen compaſs knive caſes,
A large aſſortment of pocket pen, and other knives;
Silver, plated, pinchbeck, metal, ſteel and Jappan'd buckles,
Beſt and common ſciſſars,
— very fine do.
Taylors ſhears, razors, thimbles, and ſleeve buttons,
Large braſs, and common pins,
Whitechapel and common needles,
Large darning & glovers do.
Knitting pins, and curtain rings,
Snuff and tobacco boxes,
Ivory and horn combs,
Pocket, and other ſteelyards,
Braſs ſcales and weights,
Gold, and Apothecaries ſcales,
Large and ſmall ſcalebeams,
Temple and common ſpectacles,
Reading glaſſes,
Writing and waſte paper,
Bonnet paper,
Quills, ſealing wax,
Ink powder and wafers,
Pewter and Jappan'd ink ſtands,
Gun flints,
Gun hammers and worms,
Dreſs'd dolls,
Braſs and iron wire,
Braſs cocks,
German ſteel,
Beſt and common Engliſh do.
Hoop and ſheet iron,
Paints ground in oil,
Waggon and cart boxes,
Sithes and ſickles,
Shot, bar and ſheet lead,
Steel mill and croſs cut ſaws,
Trace and dray chains,
Copperas and allum,
Wool cards,
Spades and ſhovels,
Double bit gimblets,
Spike and tapboarers do.
Horſe and chair whips,
Horſe locks,
Mane and curry combs, bruſhes and ſponge;
Pewter table and tea ſpoons,
Metal buttons,
Sheep ſhears, red chalk,
Jews-harps, and horſe flams,
Corn and coffee mills,
Surveyors and Surgeons caſes with inſtruments,
Braſs chair nails, ſpices,
Slates and pencils,
Amber, pearl and correl necklaces, and pound beeds,
Skeats and marbles,
Surveyors chains,
Scene twine,
Newringbergh ſalve,
Harlem oil,
Turlington's balſam,
Backgamon tables,
Ivory dice, and playing cards,
Jappan'd gun hooks,
Leather and horn powder flaſks and ſhot bags,
German and common flutes,
Common and baſs violin ſtrings,
Guitar and Harpſicord wire and hammers,
Fiſhing rod lines,
Kerbey's and common fiſh-hooks, reel and flys, &c.
A large aſſortment of tooth, buckle, table, fleſh, hand, and hearth bruſhes,
Hair brooms, &c. &c.
69 74

To be ſold, and entered upon the firſt of May next,

THE very beautifully ſituated and convenient Houſe and Lot of Ground, at the Head of Marſhpath Creek, being the public Landing in the Bounds of Newtown, Queen's County, on Long-Iſland, belonging to William Sackett, Jun. about 7 Miles from New-York, either by Land or Water. The Houſe is large and well conſtructed, a large Barn and other out Houſes convenient, is well ſituated for a Shop or Tavern, and has a right to the Stream, which is ſufficient to erect a Mill with one or two Pair of Stones: The ſaid Creek runs within 200 Yards of the Houſe. The Lot contains about 30 Acres of moſt excellent Land, with very many Fruit Trees, of various Kinds: The public Road from New-York Ferry to Newtown, leads by the Place at a convenient Diſtance from the Houſe; from which there is a prety Proſpect of Meadows and Creeks. Oyſters, Fiſh and Crabs plenty, in their Seaſons; likewiſe two Lots of Wood-Land, one of 7 Acres, within a Mile of the Dwelling Houſe, and another of 5 Acres, about two Miles diſtant; likewiſe a Piece of Salt Meadow, yearly affording 6 or 7 Loads of Hay. Any one inclining to purchaſe, may apply to me the Subſcriber, living upon the Premiſes, who will agree on reaſonable Terms. Feb. 7, 1772.

66— WILLIAM SACKETT, Jun.

Remarkably cheap for Caſh,

Either wholeſale or retail,
By JOHN WATSON,
(Late Merchant at Crown Point) at his Store in Cart and Horſe Street, oppoſite Capt. King's;

SUPERFINE and coarſe yd. wide Iriſh linens.
Tandems, plain, brown and ſtriped hollands.
Coarſe and fine ſheetings.
Oznaburghs, dowlas, and durants.
Broad Ruſſia drilling.
Plain and flower'd lawns.
A great variety of neat gauzes and cat gut.
Fine and coarſe cambricks.
Superfine blond lace and Dutch ditto.
Narrow edging, ſilk, and cotton laces.
Mens, womens and boys, cotton and worſted hoſe;
Mens and womens ſhoes,
Boys and girls do.
Superfine cotton and cambrick ſong handkerchiefs,
Spotted and check do.
Beſt Barcelona plain and coloured do.
Black cravats, ſattin & gimp,
Cottons, callicoes, and chintzes,
Poplins and callimancoes.
Plain and ſtriped muſlins.
Mens and boys caſtor and felt hats.
Womens black ſilk hats,
Beſt chips for do.
Perſian and piſtol lawns.
Diamontee and luteſtring ſtuffs.
Flanders bed ticks, 7-8, and yd. wide cotton checks.
Broad cloths.
Breeches patterns.
Buckram, knee garters and hair ſhagg.
Coating rattinet and blanketing.
Linſey woolſey, ſtrip'd and plain flannels.
Mens worſted and Killmarnock caps.
Men, women and boys, beſt ſilk gloves and mitts.
Beſt pearl necklaces.
Quality, hair, and ſhoe bindings.
Beſt gilt, and mohair coat and veſt buttons,
Locket, and common ſleeve ditto.
Plated and pinchbeck, ſhoe and knee buckles.
Pen knives, and ſpring ditto.
Razors, ſciſſars and watch chains.
Iory and horn combs.
Snuff boxes & pocket books.
Beſt Scotch and Gemiſh threads.
Darning threads and ſewing ſilk.
Playing cards, and bed cords.
Table ſpoons, and beſt Holland quills.
Shirt buttons and London pins.
Gartering, and White Chapel needles.
Broad and narrow black ſattin ribbons.
Broad and narrow paduſoy ditto.
Chocolate, coffee, tea.
Tobacco and candles, &c. &c.
With a great many other articles, ſuitable for traveling merchants, but too tedious to enumerate.
66 69

A Law in addition to a Law, entitled, a Law for Regulating the public Markets, within the City of New-York, and for preventing the Foreſtalling of Proviſions coming to ſaid Markets. Publiſhed Feb. the 19th, 1772.

WHEREAS the Country People in and by the aboveſaid Law, are permited to ſell or expoſe to Sale, in all or any of the public Markets in this City, Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton, and Lamb, firſt paying the Fees or Rates mentioned therein, to the Farmer of the Markets, in the ſame Manner, Quantity, and Proportion, that the Butchers and others are to do. And whereas the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the ſaid City, in order to accommodate the ſaid Country People, coming to the aforeſaid public Markets, have provided four Tables in the Fly-Market, and made a Platform and erected Benches along the ſame for their Uſe. And whereas not only many of the Butchers as well as the Huckſters and Retailers within this City, do occupy the ſaid Tables and Benches, and make Uſe of the ſame, for laying on their Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Cheeſe, Bacon, and many other Sort of Market Proviſion, to the great Inconvenience and Prejudice of ſuch Country People: In order therefore to remove ſaid Inconvenience for the future; Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, convened in Common Council, and it is hereby ordained by the Authority of the ſame, that if any Butcher, Huckſter, or Retailer, ſhall from and after the Firſt Day of March next, make Uſe of and occupy any Part of the ſaid Tables, Benches, or Platforms of the ſaid Fly-Market, by vending from thence, any Kind of Fleſh, Fiſh, Poultry, Herbs, Fruit, Eggs, Butter, Cheeſe, Bacon, and other Proviſions and Commodities; ſuch Butcher, Huckſter, and Retailer, ſhall forfeit and pay for every Offence, the Sum of Twenty Shillings, lawful Money of New-York, to be recovered before the Mayor, Recorder, or any one of the Aldermen of this City, by the Oath of one or more credible Witneſs or Witneſſes, or upon the View of the ſaid Mayor, Recorder, or any one of the Aldermen of the ſaid City; any Law or Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding. 68 78

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.